Amnsements.

ACADEMY -S:15-The Old Homesteed.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Day and evening-Exhibition of
the American Water Color Society.

AMBERG THEATRE-S:15-Almenrausch and Edelweiss.

BIJOU THEATRE-8-The Nominee.
BROADWAY THEATRE-8-Guido Ferranti. CASINO-8:15-Poor Jonathan. COLUMBUS THEATRE-S:15—The Fakir, DALY'S THEATRE-S-The School for Scandal, EDEN MUSEE-Otero and Wax Tableaus. FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH-8

GARDEN THEATRE-S-La Tosca GRAND OPERA HOUSE—S-Aunt Bridget. HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—S:15—Prince and Pauper. HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-S-Reilly and the 400. HERRMANN'S THEATRE-8:15-Herrmann. HERMAN'S ASSOCIATED AND ASSOCIATED AND ASSOCIATED AND ASSOCIATED AND ASSOCIATED AND ASSOCIATED ASSO 8:30-Sunlight and Shadow.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-8-Die Walkure.

NEW PARK THEATRE-8:15—A Straight Tip.
NIBLO'S-8—The Two Orphans.
PALMER'S THEATRE-8.15—John Needham's Double.
PEOPLE'S THEATRE-8—A Mile a Minute. PROCTOR'S LaD-ST. THEATRE-8:15-Men and Women STAR THEATRE-8-Mr. Potter of Texas. TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE-8-Vaudeville.
WORTH'S MUSEUM-11 a. m. to 11 p. m.-Vaudeville

14TH-ST. THEATRE-8-Blue Jeans.

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Business Notices.

HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA.—Four first premium medals awarded. More agreeable to the taste and smaller dose than other magnesia. For sale in bottles only, with United States Government registered label attacked, without which none is ganuine. At druggists' and country stores.

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FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1891.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The new Italian Cabinet, with the Marquis di Rudini as Premier, will be officially announced to-day. — The steamer Chiswick struck a bar off the Scilly Islands and the captain and ten seamen were drowned. === Further details of the revolution in Chili are given from the Chilian newspapers.

Domestic.-Senators Aldrich and Frye are named as successors to Mr. Ingalls as president pro tempore of the Senate. ___ A blizzard is raging in the West and Northwest: much damage was done to wires by Saturday's storm in this State. == J. N. McCullough, first viceent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, died in Pittsburg. == Mr. Depew spoke at a dinner to the new Mayor of Providence, R. I., on Saturday night. ___ John McKeoun, an extensive oil-producer of Pennsylvania, is dead. Organized labor in Chicago passed resolutions against the employment of non-union labor on

City and Suburban.-Park Commissioner Waldo Hutchins died at the Park Avenue Hotel from pneumonia, - The overdue steamship Polaria arrived with her mainmast broken off. === The John H. Starin was brought back from North Prother Island by tugs, badly damaged.

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Increasing cloudiness and snow or rain. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 38 degrees; lowest, 33; aver-

New-York had a thorough wetting on Saturday and a suggestion of a snowstorm, but some of the inland cities of the State pretty nearly duplicated our experience of a fortnight ago, when poles and wires by the wholesale succumbed to the weight of snow. Albany and Auburn seem to have caught the worst of it. In both cities an emphatic lesson on the dangers of the trolley electric system was taught .- a lesson which proves conclusively that we want nothing of the sort in this latitude.

There is no doubt that the Democrats in the House will make a strenuous effort to force the Free-Coinage bill through this week. In order to accomplish their purpose they will first undertake to alter the rules for their own benefit. The importance of the Republicans being on hand and resisting any such attempt is according y self-evident. The free-silver men suffered one decisive defeat last week, and that seems to have made them desperate. The opponents of the silver madness need to be vigilant in order to defeat the schemes of Bland and most of his party associates.

In order to accumulate a good stock of campaign capital for use next year it is understood that the Democrats in the next House are al- by legalized bandits, he is compelled to pay ready laying plans for no end of investigations of bureaus and branches of the Government under Republican control. Indeed, it is said This abused debtor class, we are told, includes that they are anxious for an extra session in order to get in their fine work early. Assuredly they stand in need of some issue on which to make a fight. They know that the cry about "McKinley prices" is played out, and it be hooves them to find some substitute. The Republicans have nothing to fear from honest investigations, at all events.

The letter of our staff correspondent from Matanzas relates to the practical workings of the commercial agreement made in 1884 between Spain and this Republic, and shows conclusively that the United States has come out second-best by what one of the great American humorists would term "a large majority." Nominally American vessels were placed on an equality with Spanish ships in Cuban ports, but Spain played a sharp game, of which we have been the victims. It is our correspondent's deliberate conviction, after studying the situa- always borrow money at the very lowest rates tion, that the United States should be in no hurry in making reciprocity arrangements with overtures should come from Spath when public opinion in the island demands that something

profitable employment in negotiating with that Republic, Mexico, etc.

Mr. Ingalls's term as Senator will expire on March 4. and his retirement will leave a vacancy in the office of president pro tempore of the Senate. This office does not now possess the importance that attached to it when the incumbent was only one remove from the Presidency of the United States. Still it is a place of great honor and dignity, and perfect familiarity with the rules and procedure of the Senate is necessary in the man who takes the gavel in the Vice-President's absence. Mr. Sherman and Mr. Edmunds have both served as president pro tempore, but it is not thought that either desires the office again. Two other Senators who are well equipped are Messrs. Aldrich and Frye. Certainly the majority have plenty of material to choose from and can hardly fail to choose wisely.

THE FEELING ABOUT PENSIONS.

There has been much change in public opinion regarding the pension business. The great increase in pension payments, the disclosure of abuses or questionable acts in that branch of the service, the apprehension that the rightful payments to veterans have been largely inflated by frauds on the part of applicants or agents, and the extraordinary demands with which pension agents quickly followed the legislation of last year-demands that would have taken a thousand millions or more from the Treasury-have combined to produce an unfavorable impression. There are thousands of voters who were heartily in favor a year ago of liberal measures for the benefit of Union veterans, but who are now inclined to look with distrust upon measures heretofore enacted as well as now proposed, feeling that the business

may have gone too far for the public good. It would be gratifying to be able to meet this distrust with strong and unqualified denial that it had any justification. But ever since THE TRIBUNE began to call attention to the irregularities or abuses in the service, the evidence has been accumulating that it is not in all respects what it should be. The facts which have come to light have nevertheless gone far to impair public confidence in the care, impartiality and efficiency of the service, and to increase the impression that fraudulent claims may have been granted in many cases through the unscrupulous influence of agents.

THE TRIBUNE has only one interest in this

matter, which is that of all honest pensioners

and of all good citizens. The public has a right to demand that its Treasury shall not be emptied and its taxes increased by fraudulent claims or the devices of unscrupulous agents, and that has also become of the first necessity to the honest pensioners, lest the public willingness to meet their proper claims may be impaired, if not destroyed, by the feeling that the system has become a machine for the plundering of the country. There has been at all times a powerful body of voters, whose sympathies were not with the Union veterans during the War, and who would be only too ready to seize upon any excuse for refusing the payment of pensions. With them have been others, long ago numerous, who have felt that the Nation had listened to the clamors of interested agents rather than to the wishes or needs of actual veterans, and that legislation had been contrived far too much for the advantage of those who had least claim or no claim upon the public gratitude. If these bodies of voters are ever reinforced by a considerable number who regard the system as overloaded with fraudulent claims, and as having become in these later days an instrument of plunder rather than of National gratitude, the payment of pensions even to those who are most deserving may then be no longer assured. Vindication of the officials in charge is no longer the question, because the public asks, and has some right to ask, how far the rolls of recipients of public money have been swelled, whether of late or in years gone by, whether by collusion, by fraud, by neglect, or by cunning and dishonesty which the best officials could not detect, with names which have no right to be there. Scarcely any former officer of the Union Army has not become cognizant of pensions claims which he knew ought never to have been considered, but which have been established through false swearing, or fraud of some kind, and there is a widespread feeling that a thorough purging of the rolls would lessen materially the charges which the Gov-

ernment has to meet. If the present Congress desires to do the best thing possible for Union veterans, it will set on foot an inquiry which shall clear the pension-rolls, as far as possible, of names fraudulently added, and re-establish public confidence in the fidelity of the service and in the real merit of the great body of pensioners. It may be a mistaken idea, but it is nevertheless an unfortunately common one, that a mere fraction of the sum which is now improperly paid each year to those who have no rightful claims upon the Government would cover all the expenses of such an inquiry if conducted in a straightforward business way, with no aim to attack anybody, to smirch anybody, or to help any party, but solely to establish as fairly as possible the rights of the Government and the rights of pensioners.

DEBTORS AND CREDITORS.

Behind the agitation in favor of the free coinage of silver there lies the thought, often unspoken, that in some way or other, not just definable in words, free coinage will help the debtor class. If that be true, it is urged, there is no more to be said: for it is a self-evident proposition that the debtor ought to be helped on general principles. He is the under dog in the struggle for existence which we euphemistically call civilization. He is the helpless prey of the money king, and the innocent victim of the usurer. And while he is plundered roundly toward the support of the Government under whose protection these bandits flourish. a majority of the citizens of the country, and any measure which will remove the unjust burdens now laid on their shoulders should be promptly enacted into a law.

Now all this sounds very plausible, but it has no basis in fact. It is merely wind, and a very poor quality of wind at that. The debtor class in this country deserves no special sympathy, and is certainly entitled to no special legislation, while, on the other hand, it is the creditor class which really represents the people, and that class would suffer serious financial injury by the passage of the Silver bill. For first of all, instead of the debtor class representing the people, the greatest debtors in the country are corporations, the United States Government, the railroads, the individual States, and the various municipalities. And if the Silver bill would really relieve the debtors it is these great and solvent debtors, who can

of interest, who would be benefited. In the second place, who are the creditors Spain in respect to Cuba, and that the first | who, under the operation of the proposed bill, would be called upon to relieve Uncle Sam, the poor, down-trodden railroads and other corpora-

for a rainy day. They are the widows and the | have made a number of reforms, chief of which orphans whose slender patrimony is invested in Government and railroad bonds; they are the retired men of business who have toiled hard to make enough to enable them to spend the afternoon and evening of their life in modest comfort. They are the savings banks, representing millions of men, women and children, the real creditors of the Nation, who are to be found in every city and hamlet in the land. And it is they whose incomes would be impaired, and in some cases virtually wiped out, by the Silver bill, while, on the other hand, the debtors who would be most largely benefited by that bill are corporations which are abundantly able to take care of themselves, without any legislation. Let us hear no more demagogic cant about the duty of helping the poor debtor. The honest individual debtor doesn't robbery of the widow and the orphan. In good time he will pay his debts like the honest man he is. The people who ought really to be thought of, but who appear to be entirely forgotten in this discussion, are the great creditor class, including, as it does, the most industrious and at the same time the most helpless people in the community.

THE INSURANCE SUPERINTENDENCY. The rumors which have been flying about at Albany during the last few days touching the Insurance Superintendency are well calculated to produce uneasiness in insurance circles and among the holders of insurance policies. For if these rumors are correct an outrageous deal is being concocted, having for its object the annexation of the Insurance Department-" for revenue only"-to Governor Hill's political om. The proposition to turn out Superintendent Maxwell and to hand over his great office to ex-Senator "Jim" Pierce is to be interpreted as meaning just that. In other words, it means that the Department is to be run primarily for politics and the promotion of the selfish ends of an unscrupulous boss. Under Mr. Maxwell its affairs have been managed solely in the interests of the general welfare; managed so as to protect those who invest in insurance by an intelligent and a faithful supervision of the companies. The result of the constant enforcement of this sound policy by Superintendent Maxwell has been what might be expected. The Department has enjoyed in a marked degree the public confidence. It has been kept free from the flagrant scandals which brought disgrace upon its administra-

tion in the comparatively near past. The companies have realized that while the Superintendent really superintended them there was no disposition anywhere in the Department to terrorize them-to make examination and blackmail convertible terms. What would the change from Maxwell to Pierce accomplish? Pierce is good-natured, suave, veteran politician of the anti-reform school, an adept in making himself all things to all men, an ardent Hill Democrat. Nobody who knows him will have the assurance to pretend that his career at Albany has been of a nature to justify any Senator in voting to place him at the head of the Insurance Department. On the contrary, if his name reaches

the Senate it ought to be promptly thrown out. Why does the Covernor desire to get rid of Maxwell? On high public grounds? No. Because he believes that a change of Superintendents would promote the efficiency of the Insurance Department? No. Have any charges great or small been made anywhere reflecting in the slightest degree upon Mr. Maxwell's character, capacity or his performance of his official duties? No. The Governor, who never did care a straw for the people's weal if it happened to come in conflict with one of his own little schemes, is intolerant of Maxwell because Maxwell is not a serviceable Hill man. If the present Superintendent would only agree to use the direct and incidental patronage of his office and its vast general powers for "Hill and '92." the Governor would never for an instant think of supplanting him. But Maxwell will not thus agree, holding as an honest man that his duty is to be the Superintendent of Insurance and not one of the superintendents of the Hill boom. Accordingly the Governor has looked about for a man to succeed Maxwell on whom the Hill beom, if not the people who insure, could depend. He finds him in Pierce.

Three or four Republican Senators are said to be parties to this deal for the demoralization of one of the most important branches of the public service. We are loath to believe the report. Every member of our party in the Senate must be perfectly well aware that the Governor is eager to capture the Insurance Department in order to turn it into a Democratic recruiting station. It follows that a vote for Pierce will be a vote to strengthen Hill and the Democratic party in this State, and that too in a year when a Governor is to be elected. So, alike on public and party grounds, a Republican vote for Pierce would be absolutely indefensible The man who cast it could make up his mind that he was committing political suicide.

THE POULTRY SHOW.

The managers of the poultry show at the Madison Square Garden report that the enterprise has met with a degree of success that was hardly to be hoped for, and they are gratified accordingly. There are still two days remaining before the exhibition will close, and it is to be hoped that the patronage will be such as to maintain the encouragement afforded by that of the preceding days.

Exhibitions of this kind tend more fully to develop the higher quality of fowls than anything else possibly could, bringing together as they do the best specimens of all varieties, and men from all parts of the country who are engaged, for the pleasure of it, or as a business enterprise, in developing poultry to its highest capacity as a food product. The same men invariably attend the annual shows, and at each are able thoroughly to study the results of various experiments in breeding from year to year. Thus, the annual show becomes a vast exchange for the dissemination of practical knowledge, and for the acquisition of further material for carrying out individual theories as to the combinations that are likely to produce the best

results. The public has an exceedingly lively interest in this subject, for the consumption of eggs and poultry in the United States has grown considerably beyond the present capacity for domestic production, and the demand maintains a healthy and steady growth. The new tariff has done much to encourage domestic breeders. and such additional encouragement as the public can give to these annual exhibitions will be shown by increased efforts on the part of breeders not only to multiply the product but to elevate its quality. As healthful, nourishing, and withal cheap foods, poultry and eggs have a place of their own which is beyond any chance of competition with other food products.

The policy of the managers of the present show in endeavoring to group and classify and judge the entries, with a view to good results in the future, is commendable, and to breeders themselves, who will study the subject broadly and carefully it will appear stasibly practical. As the demand for poultry and eggs increases the consumer will become more discriminating, and the wise course now is to produce a quality be done. In view of the successful conclusion of a convention with Brazil, there is special significance in his remark that we could find more and frugality, have put away a little money with which no fault can be found. In no other industry can beneficial results be more quickly John Y. Culyer, a landscape architect of high realized. Appreciating these things the managers with which no fault can be found. In no other

are the judging by comparison and the grouping of the fowls in the breeding pens. While there is some difference of opinion among breeders just now as to the merits of these innovations, there should be universal harmony among them when the permanent benefits to be accrued in the future are weighed against the less substantial returns of a few individual sales at

fancy prices once a year. With judicious treatment, the Brahmas Cochins, Leghorns, Langshans, Dominiques, Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and other good layers can be made more productive than ever, while the Indian Games, the Creve Coeurs, the La Fleches, the Dorkings, the Houdans and other fine table fowls can be made more profitable to the producer and more palatable to the consumer. A Canadian exhibitor of Canawant any help which involves the legalized dian-bred fowls secured a large number of prizes at the present show. But with proper encouragement American breeders will take the first rank in this industry, as they invariably do in all industries made profitable by patronage and protection.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

The upward movement in the stock market has become more positive during the past week, while improvement in the general business of the country is decidedly more questionable. Stocks have risen \$1.70 per share, and for thirty-eight shares the advance has averaged \$2 68 per share, while the rest of the list gained practically nothing. The favorites in speculation included most of the Grangers, the Vanderbilts, the coal stocks, and some Southern securities which are supposed to be affected by Mr. Gould's Southern trip. Jersey Central rose 8 1-2, Manitoba and Pullman over 6 each, Delaware and Hudson over 5, Southern Pacific 4 1-2, Lake Shore, Omaha preferred and Mobile and Ohio from 3 to 4 each, and fifteen others from 2 to 3 each. At the same time, wheat, corn, oats and petroleum have risen, so that the average of speculative commodities is much higher, though cotton is a shade lower, as well as provisions. These changes reflect the influence of an accumulation of idle money at speculative centres, the demand in legitimate business meanwhile de-

Business operations are not as active as they have been. While January annual settlements for the business of last year were unquestionably much larger than those of a year ago, the aggregate of payments at all clearing houses outside New-York in January was scarcely a tenth of 1 per cent larger, proving that there was a considerable decrease during that month in the volume of new transactions, even measured in money. The exchanges for last week, the first of February, also show a positive decrease of 11-2 per cent. In connection with these figures it must be remembered that the level of prices in January averaged almost 10 per cent higher than in the same month last year, and for the first week of February 10.6 per cent higher. Of necessity it follows that the volume of business measured in quantities transferred has been fully 10 per cent smaller this year than last. At some cities, notably at Chicago, there is a continual and large increase over last year, partly because of prices, but with some increase in quantities also. But at most of the Eastern cities and towns, at nearly all west of Chicago this side the Rocky Mountains, except Minneapolis, and at most of the Southern cities, business is falling behind last year.

The receipts of live stock at Chicago were greater in January than in any previous month in the history of that city. The movement of cattle was not greater, but there was a large increase in hogs. The receipts of wheat at all interior cities for five weeks ending January 31 were 7,842,048 bushels, against 6,273,597 for the same week last year, and with an advance of 25 cents per bushel at New-York, the difference in value if the wheat were sold only once in Western markets would be \$3,500,000, or about 70 per cent. But of all grain the quantities received at interior points for the same five weeks were but 24,149,460 bushels, against 36,777,366 last year, a decrease of more than a third. So the eastbound shipments of railroads from Chicago for five weeks have been only 403,809 tons this year, against 574,459 last year, a decrease of about 30 per cent. The movement of cotton was larger than in the same month in any previous year, 972,106 bales coming in sight in January against 780,523 last year, while exports were 744,945 bales, against 595,281 last year, but takings of Northern spinners declined 92,000 bales. The coal movement in January was about 20 per cent greater than last year, and an increase of about 5 per cent appears in shipments of boots and shoes from Boston. But there has been a decrease in building and in movement of building materials at most points, and in New-York and Kings County the number of buildings projected in January was 409, against 572 last year, and the value \$4,376,188, against \$6,881,315. The output of iron has also decreased; in January of last year it was about 173,800 tons weekly, but it began this year only 167,599 tons, decreased to not more than 156,000 tons by January 10, and is supposed to be not much more now.

Great increase in some branches of business, with great decrease in others, make the situation and prospects less clear than usual. Exports and imports at New-York are both falling much below last year's at present, though in January there was a slight increase in both. The heavy movement of cotten continues, and last week's exports were 130,228 bales, against 112,853 last year, receipts being 29,000 bales smaller, and takings of Northern spinners 23,000 bales smaller, the price falling 1-8. Provisions are fairly maintained in price, and January exports were about 24,755 barrels of pork, against 29,373 last year, 57,500,000 pounds bacon and ham, against 47, 500,000 last year, with a slight increase in lard. In wheat and flour, exports in January were slightly more than last year, from Atlantic ports for five weeks equal to 5,483,749 bushels wheat, against 5,401,841 last year; but of corn exports were only 1,335,957 bushels, against 9,-467,681 last year. The price of wheat has risen 4 1-2 cents in two weeks, of corn 2 1-2, and of oats 1 3-8, and speculators act as if a famine

were certain. There has been no great change in the chief industries, but signs of improvement in many are continually appearing. Thus the landing of machinery at Bridgeport for a new and large manufacturing establishment transplanted bodily from England, and the transplanting of another to the suburbs of Philadelphia, and the beginning of tin plate manufacture on a large scale at several points, are among the recent effects of the new tariff. Iron has not declined further, though the market for all finished products is uncertain, and rail-makers sell but little at the higher prices demanded by the consolidation. There is an in crease of production of pig by renewal of work at some furnaces in Alabama which had been stopped by strike, but a great strike of Connellsville coke workers is expected to begin Tuesday and to affect many furnaces.

The loss of reserves and expansion of loans by the New-York banks are natural incidents of revival of spéculation. Since January 1 the banks have gained \$19,000,000 and the Treasury but \$3,800,000, but the Treasury holds \$11,500,000 more silver and legal-tender paper, and in spite of its coinage, owns \$7,700,000 less gold, which indicates considerable withdrawal of gold during the past month in consequence of silver agitation.

An interesting feature of yesterday's Tribune was a description of the new athletic grounds which are being prepared for Columbia College at Williamsbridge. In a short time Columbia will be in readiness to compete with other colleges in the matter of athletics, in which heretofore it has suffered from serious limitations. The new grounds are extensive and easily accessible, and capable of excellent treatment. That they will be laid out to the best advantage is guaranteed by the fact that this work is in charge of Colonel John Y. Culyer, a landscape architect of high

their sports is keen. The need of athletic grounds imbia impressed itself upon the mind of President Low soon after he assumed office, and the success of the movement to supply them has been largely due to his interest and stimulus. A number of the alumni have also given generous

Apropos of the recent dinner at the Manhattan Club, a correspondent of "The Boston Journal," who conceals his identity behind three asterisks quotes as follows from the 27th verse of the 11th chapter of the Book of Daniel: " And as for both these Kings, their hearts shall be to do mischief. and they shall speak lies at one table, but it shall not prosper, for yet the end shall be at the time appointed." We do not reproduce this because we are of the opinion that in all respects the punishment fits the crime," so to speak. We should like, however, to bring it to the attention of Colonel the Hon. Harmony Brown, and to inquire whether he really thinks that he was the unconscious agent through whom a prophecy has been brought to fulfilment.

Mayor Grant seems to think that New-York City is bounded on the north by the Harlem River. No other theory will account for the Mayor's disregard of the wishes of residents beyond the Harlem in reference to street opening, public improvements and the use of the trolley

Commissioner Beattie gives it out that the plan of street-cleaning proposed by the Mayor's Advisory Committee will go into operation on February 16, a week from to-day. The day after the committee was appointed, Beattle, according The day after to published reports, "spoke sneeringly" of the suggested experimenting. He is not sneering as much as he was. In fact, when he met the committee last week, it is understood that he did not sneer a single sneer. He begins to realize that it is a serious business for him. The success of the committee's plan will be the gravest indictment possible of Beattie and his methods.

Justice Andrews, of the Supreme Court, has been asked to determine, from the plays submitted, whether a certain building which is to be erected is a private house or a tenement house. Probably the question will also arise whether an apartmenthouse is a private house. The Judge has a knotty problem to dispose of. Certainly the namerous people in New-York who dwell in apartments will not relish a decision to the effect that their abodes are public houses.

Something like a year ago the citizens of Brooklyn resolved to erect a statue of the Hon. James S. T. Stranahan, who has long enjoyed the unique honor and distinction of being the First Citizen of our neighbor across the Bridge. The statue is now well advanced toward completion, and within a day or two a decision has practically been reached as to the best site for this work of art. Of course it is to be placed in Prospect Park, with which great public enterprise Mr. Stranahan's name is, and ever will be, more closely identified than with any other in connec ion with which he has borne a conspicuous part. There has been no question on this point from the outset. The site chosen, subject to the approval of the Park Commissioners, is only a few rods from the main entrance of the park, between the drive and a much-used walk, and equally visible from either. There Mr. Stranahan will stand in bronze, hat in hand, and his overcoat thrown lightly across one arm, as if welcoming all visitors to the park he did so much to bring into being. The selection of a site is probably as good as could have been made.

PERSONAL.

The Empress Frederick, with her daughter, Princess Margarethe, will spend March in Italy. It is her intention to meet Queen Victoria there.

A pretty story about the good heart of the young Emperor of Germany is going the rounds in the court circles of Berlin. During a recent dinner at the house of Herr von Kotze, master of ceremonies at the imperial court, Count Eulenberg told His Majesty of a young music teacher in Karlsbad who had lost her piano in the late flood. The girl was poverty-stricken by her loss, as the piano was her only means of earning her daily bread. The story touched the kind nature of Emperor William, and he at once proposed to take, up a collection for her benefit. Placing 100 marks on a plate, he passed it around the table, and quickly secured enough money to purchase the young woman a new plano and to give her a fresh start in life. It is needless to add that the happy teacher is now a that appreciation of reserve strength, mechanical, inneedless to add that the happy teacher is now schwaermerin" for His Majesty.

A few weeks ago a German physician, benring the register of a hotel in Milan, Italy. A few minutes later a wise Italian made an interesting discoverythe great Professor Koch was a visitor in Milan! The news spread with maryellous rapidity. An hour later the dignified officers of the city drove up to the secondclass inn to welcome the great benefactor to Milan. Crowds soon filled the little square in front of the hotel; hundreds of cards were sent to the poor man's room. "Evviva Koch!" "Evviva Koch!" echoed and re,echoed in the street. In vain did the owner of the resectoed in the street. In vain did the owner of the hotel declare that Professor Koch was not his guest. The assertion only excited the people the more, and they demanded the privilege of seeing the renowned physician. Not until the police appeared and ordered the throng to disperse did the people believe they had been mistaken. What will become of the poor man," asks a Milan journal, in writing of the incident, "If he really attends the international medical congress, to be held in Rome, in 1893!"

"It is remarkable," says a contributor to "The Boston Post," "what ability has been shown by the tescendants of Timothy Pickering. His grandson of science who wrote the 'Races of Man and Their Occamphical Distribution' land other well-known scientific works, and was naturalist to the United States Exploring Expedition under Captain Wilkes. Timothy Pickering's great-grandson, Edward Charles Pickering. Pickering's great-grandson, Edward Charles Pickering, is the well-known astronomer who is director of the Harvard Observatory and has gained the highest scientific honors in Europe as well as in this country, while another grandson, William Henry Pickering, is also a noted astronomer connected with this observatory. I may add that Mr. Henry W. Pickering is uncle of the distinguished astronomer, Dr. Benjamin Apthorp Gould, whose great work in mapping out the stars of the Southern Hemisphere has given him a world-wide reputation."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Bishop William H. Hare (Episcopal), of Dakota, thus explains how Indians often become dissatisfied : "Com missioners from the Government are always asking them to give up their lands. This is necessary, but nevertheress it has a bad effect upon the Indian. can't understand. The commissioners say that they come from the bureau, the interpreter repeats, 'He comes from a set of drawers.' The commissioners say that the following are the provisions, the interpreter renders it: 'The following are the victuals.' They don't know what the 46th parallel is. In the light of this can you blame them when they think all the negotiations are impositions? The land is taken from them suddenly, and they don't in what is

It costs 5 cents to swear in a certain Grand Rapids factory, and the box which contains the fines and which is now nearly full is soon to be sent to the heathen. It is strange that it has no occurred to the home missionaries to devote the contents of the box to the work of converting the profane employes of the Grand Rapids factory, so that there may be no use for such a receptacle hereafter.—(Norristown Herald.

The dilemma in which Governor Hill is placed reminds "The Utica Observer" of Stockton's story of "The Lady or the Tiger." Our bachelor Governor appears to be getting in deep water. But we don't doubt that he will ultimately choose the tiger, yclept Tam

Hicks—I wish I could make an after-dinner speech.
But it's no use. I'm not equal to it.
Wicks—Why, it's easy enough when you set about it. I made one the other day which was quite effective, if I do say it.
Hicks—What was it about?
Wicks—Oh, it wasn't very long. I remember every word of it. "I say, waiter, you've given me the wrong check."—(Boston Transcript.

A soldier stationed at the Rose Bud Agency, S. D. recently tried to buy from Red Nose, a Sioux warrior, a pair of moccasins for \$1 50. Old Red Nose refused to

sell at that price, saying: "Two dollah; McKinley bill. Moccasins go up." He must have been reading

the Mugwump and Democratic papers. The Dominion wants us, a nation of 60,000,000 of people, to Goen our marker's to their natural products, and in return it will open the market of its 5,000,000 people to our natural products. That is reciprocity of the jug-handle variety, very attractive, no doubt, to the Canadian farmer and miner, but hardly so welcome we imagine to the American farmer and miner. The Dominion wants free cutry into the United States for its fish, in return for which it will afford pityleges to our fishermen which the latter have over and over

O take part in its co

a protest against the tobacco nuisance. "Our public offices," it says, "are often offensively redolent of obacco. People having business there come in smok ing and go out smoking. The habit is extending to customers of stores; even in those frequented by ladies is to be detected the subtle aroma of smoke. Something will have to be done with this National nuisance. The tobacco-users have their rights, undisputably, but the non-tobacco-users have their rights also, and it may be necessary to assert them."

An alleged scientist tells how to bring on a rainstorm when you want one. "Take 100 ten-pound dynamite cartridges," he says, "attach them to small balloons with lighted fuses and send them up into the air any point where you want rain." The plan is very simple, but the farmer who wants a downpour on his parched potato patch will hardly go to all that trouble. A Sunday-school plenic held in an adjoining grow would answer the same purpose, although the thunder might not be so loud.—(Norristown Herald.

MUSIC.

COMMENT AND CRITICISM The intrinsic excellence of the music and the high nerit of its performance made it seem doubly deplora-

ble that the weather of last Saturday evening deterred

a considerable number of the regular subscribers of the

Philharmonic Society from enjoying the fourth cor cert. The compositions were all good and true music. was of an overture of unusual proportions, a symphonic fragment, a pianoforte concerto and a symphony, suggested rather heavy fare, no one was permitted to think for a moment of a want of variety. The opening piece alone was new, and the fact that it maintained a right to companionship with its fellows in a mental review of the evening's music is a tribute to its loft worth. It was an overture to Shakespeare's "Antony and Cleopatra," by Rubinstein, his newest published composition, 116th numbered work. Shakespeare has long provided titles for musicians, but few of the overtures, symphonies and operas which have borne them have satisfied the expectations roused by their proud titles. In the overwhelming majority of cases they have incited the critical amendment proposed by a living conservatory professor in Germany, who, glancing through a pupil's "Hamlet" overture, closed it with the remark: "I have to suggest a better title -'Much Ado About Nothing.' " Rubinstein's overture does not belong to this class. It can be asso-clated with that finest of all Shakespearean operas, Nicolai's "Merry Wives of Windsor," the better portions of Berlioz's "Romeo and Juliet" symphony, and even Beethoven's "Coriolanus" overture, if we choose to count a work in the Shakespearean list which does not owe its origin directly to the English poet, but reflects, nevertheless, the spirit of his tragedy. This again is high praise, but deserved. The overture, in deed, made us forget for the time being the extens to which the want of symmetry between Rubinstein's creative and judicial faculties has caused disappointment in the productions of the last two decades. It seems as if the imaginative fires which burned within him when he composed the "Ocean" symphony had burst forth again after long smouldering. The work is laid out in broad lines, and is characterized from beginning to end by remarkable richness in orchestra tion, beauty and appositeness of melodic material, an incidity and forcefulness of expression. It required no dissection of the work to point out the musical symbols and their prototypes among the play's perconnges. They are three-a majestic phrase typical of Antony in his best estate, a sustained melody of a passionate nature which the composer has tricked out with all the gorgeous instrumental and harmonic col oring of the languorous East and used to bring up in fancy the picture of Egypt's queen and "the love of Love and her soft hours," which were Antony's undoing, and a broad, bright, militant fanfare, in which, obviously, we are expected to recognize the sym bol of Octavius. These molodies are happily chosen, and the progress of the play's action in its great moments is easily followed from the time when after a brief struggle we see "The triple pillar of the world transformed

Into a strumpet's fool" down to the time when the possession of all the orchestra by the flaring fanfares tells of the triumph of the youthful triumvir. It is beautiful music and all the nobler because it does not disclose a slavish adherence to any man's programme. The spirit of the tragedy breathes in it, but the imagination of the listener is left unfettered. The simple title, "Antony and Cleopatra," is programme enough. The overture, like all of the music of the even-

tellectual and emotional, which is the abiting place of repose and the most potent stimulant of artistic enjoyment. The band's fine muscularity came most prominently to notice in Schumann's symphony in B flat, which concluded the evening, and its delicacy and beauty of tone in Schubert's exquisite symphonic torso in B minor. Mr. Thomas's sympathetic and tender reading of this work was the most eloquent proclamation of the loss which New-York will suffer in his departure that I've yet been uttered. What a singular commentary on the motives and intelligence of New-York's wealthy music patrons it s that the fund which might have kept him is freely contributed for another, because of the circumstances under which that other is able to ask for it, so soon as Mr. Thomas resolves to go. In this and the conduct of the Metropolitan directors will be found pregnant subjects for the musical commentators of the near future. "Wealth and its Obligations toward Music," Society and its Duty toward Art,"-what sermons might be preached from these texts! Mrs. Bloomfield-Ziessler played Chopin's concerto in F minor for planeforte between the Schubert and Schumann symphonics. It was her finest achievement this season-strong but not boisterous, delicate but unaffected, full of sentiment, but not mawkishly sentimental; brilliant in mechanical execution, yet never suggesting display for display's sake; healthy, well-poised, self-reliant, efficient, worthy of the composer, the society, the distinguished company that listened, herself and the instrument on which she played. Her reward was enthusiastic appreciation, in acknowledging which played Grieg's "Berceuse," whose tawdriness in me is scarcely atoned for by its richness in harmony.

Is scarcely atoned for by its richness in harmony.

Though a personal, but credible, source a singular tale concerning Signor Facelo's unfortunate mental malady reaches us. According to this tale the publisher Ricordi and the composer Franchetti have lately combined to have so many indignities put upon Facelo, (the former because of the eminent conductor's prodilection for modern German music, that of Wagner in purticular, the latter because of some frank criticisms of "Asrael") that the latter's spirit was finally broken, and he was driven into a madhouse. It is said that even the stage hands at La Scala were encouraged to impertinent behavior toward the man who did so much to add dignity to musical Italy.

No musical racenteur has ever surpassed genial Max Maretzek in investing what seems ancient history with freshness and interest. It has also been a delight to hear him tell of the glories of Italian opera a gen-eration or two ago with enthusiasm unmarred by the degeneracy of the latter day. Recent events make some of his recitais, especially those dealing with the career of the Academy of Music, timely and interesting, and it is therefore an agreeable duty to call attention to the fact that he has published another instalment of his cheery and witty memoirs, under the title "Sharps and Flats." We commend the book to the perusal of the stockholders of the Metropolitan Opera House.

the stockholders of the Metropolitan Opera House.

Notes: The f.rst appearance of Minnie Hauk in
"L'Africaine" at the German Opera will take place on
Tuesday evening in place of Ash Wednesday.
The programme of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society's
fourth concert next Saturday evening is as follows:
Symphony, G minor, Mosart; variations on a Themo
by Haydn. Brahms: Overature-Fantaiste, "Hamlet,"
Tschalkowsky; Concerto for violin, No. 2, SaintSaens (Mand Powell): Instrumental movements of the
Symphony "Romeo and Juliet," Berloz. A concert at
which many favorite singers will assist will take place
in Chickering Hall on Saturday evening, February 21,
for the benefit of Signor Ferranti. Louise Gerard and
Albert G. Thes will give an "Evening of song" at
steinway Hall on Tuesday.

NOT SO BAD AS LORD SACKVILLE-WEST'S SLIP. sir Julian Panneefote d'dn't know it was an in viewer, any more these Minister West knew that California correspondent was a decoy duck. Sir Jul-should have learned wisdom from his predecesso From The Boston Herald.

DON'T MURDER YOUR CUSTOMERS. From The Wheeling Intelligencer.

When the Farmers' Alliance awakes to the fact that in striking at the manufacturers it is destroying the market for the farmers' products, it will go a little slower, perhaps, with the crusade. HE WILL STRENGTHEN THE MINORITY.

From The Boston Journal.

The next Democratic House will not have an opportunity to univest Representative Burrows, of Michigan. His Democratic adversary in the last election has decided that he has no valid grounds for a contest. This is fortunate, for Mr. Burrows is one of the ablest and soundest of Westsern Republicans.